



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	Hindi	Date	1/12/20
Center	Online		

### INDEX TABLE

### INSTRUCTIONS

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best



## SECTION - A

1. (a) Man is not only a product of his environment but can also modify the environment. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

मनुष्य न केवल अपने परिवेश का उत्पाद है, बल्कि वह परिवेश को रूपांतरित भी कर सकता है। क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

Man is influenced by his surroundings through socialisation but can also alter his environment through persuasion and reformation.

Man is Product of his Environment

Family - As Dr. Kalam says father and mother are key societal elements that can teach discipline, compassion, attitude towards caste etc.

School - As Lincoln's letter to his boy's Headmaster showed school instills values of cooperation, self confidence.

Society - While Tagore wrote in spiritual society of India was an affluence of tolerance, Hitler in Nazi society was a exterminator.

Political Environment - Indians are socialists, while Englishmen cherish freedom.

Can modify environment | One can

bring change by pointing out the  
frailties and keeping a sense of mission  
towards reforms.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy changed society  
that valued *duti* to an egalitarian society  
based on rights.

Rosa Park with determination transformed  
racist society of America to a society  
where blacks were treated fairly  
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan through  
campaign of RTI moved society from  
clouds of secrecy to dawn of transparency.

Thus there is a two way  
continuum between environment  
and man as Marx says material  
life makes mind and as Hegel  
says idea of individual mind make internal  
world.



1. (b) Though it may seem that accountability and efficiency are antithetical to each other, accountability is a sine qua non for good governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि यह प्रतीत हो सकता है कि जवाबदेही और दक्षता एक-दूसरे के प्रतिपक्षी हैं, किंतु जवाबदेही सुशासन के लिए अपरिहार्य और आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Accountability is the answerability for a course of action marked with punishment if justifications are insufficient eg. CBI. Efficiency is ability to meet goals with best utilisation of resources at disposal.

Antithetical - "Corruption is said to grease wheels of administration - 2nd ARC accountability, efficiency

By increasing  
suffers because:  
grease wheels of  
delay in decision making  
cumbersome procedures have to  
followed

fear of innovation spirit  
reduces 4Cs (CAQ, VC, CB, Court)

However accountability is sine qua non for good governance as Hobbes says state without checks and balances is a Frankenstein monster.

Positive Relation between accountability and efficiency



- Compliance with laws and rules ensures effective output.
- Standardisation of tasks ensures quality work.
- Misuse of discretion for personal gains enhances the use of funds etc for goal attainment.
- Minimises abuse of authority and safeguards public welfare - the heart of efficient administration
- Examples can be drawn from IAS  
Tinkaram Munde who through honest accountability has increased development vs Coal scam where opaque procedures caused ill coal allocation leading to demise of coal mining in India.

Thus accountability is sine qua non for efficiency as also highlighted in NOLAN principles:



2. (a) Gandhian ideals can be of immense help in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Evaluate. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी से निपटने में गांधीवादी आदर्श अत्यंत सहायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Gandhi - the father of Indian nation and the epitome of spiritual perfection can help in dealing with Covid-19 pandemic the worst catastrophe since World War II that has injured and maimed millions.

→ The earth has enough for greed and not for greed, hence biodiversity conservation is necessary to stem zoonotics.

→ The best way to find oneself is to lose oneself in service of others hence doctors and nurses working tirelessly policemen + vaccine developers donations to PM Cares.

→ 'Swadeshi' as 'Atma Nibhas Bharat' tries to spur local resilience. economy and increase

→ The world is a family hence stop vaccine nationalism.



- > Gandhi's Talisman to serve the poorest thus One Nation One Ration card, affordable housing for migrants and employment through PM Svanidhi.
  - > Health is wealth and not pieces of gold and silver, thus increased public spending on preventive health, yoga to boost immunity, increase medical experts.
  - > The future of India lies in its villages, thus rural India must be developed to reduce rural-urban gap.
  - > Without dhamas, there is no society - hence no corruption in PPE pricing, hoarding of drugs vaccines.
- Gandhi's lessons thus prove to be fruitful in illuminating the darkness of Covid as Einstein had said that future generations would scarce believe that a man like Gandhi walked on Earth.



2. (b) While civil servants have the legal right to undertake post-retirement jobs, it raises key ethical issues. Comment. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि सिविल सेवकों को सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद नौकरी करने का विधिक अधिकार है, किंतु इससे महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक मुद्दे भी उत्पन्न होते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Civil servants the Weberian instruments of public administration often cover avenues of career after retirement. eg. Parameshwar Tyer in New York and Art 19

Legal Right - Art 16, allows freedom of occupation.

- Central Civil Service Rules permit it provided government permission is taken for two years.

- Only CAG, CVC are barred from future government employment but can hold constitutional posts as "Governor" can add expertise to new fields.

Ethical Issues Raised

> Conflict of Interest - A person who worked as coal secretary may work for mining company, with insider informations after violate 'secrecy'



- Duty is sacrificed - while in service decisions may be taken to hope to get jobs in future. eg. favours a finance company for job.
- Political Interference - Increment of post retirement avenues makes it easy for politicians to expect illegal orders.
- Corruption and Crony Capitalism where distinction between public and private is blurred.
- Conflict of values between the spirit of public service replaced with monetary aggrandisement.
- Leaving country to serve overseas.
- Denying young people of jobs.

Hence it is in public interest to frame guidelines for post retirement in Japan. "Do sand Don't s" as done in Transparency in these ventures.



3. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए उनके क्या अर्थ हैं:

(a) Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value. Albert Einstein (150 words) 10

सफल व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास न करें, बल्कि मूल्यों के लिए जीने वाला व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास करें। अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन

The essence of human civilisation is that we give a permanent place to ethics. - Gandhi.

The statement of Einstein seems to claim that mere escalation in career is not an end, rather development of virtuous character is a higher achievement.

Not Man of Success, but Value

Values make a person successful  
eg. Gandhi's value of satyagraha made him a leader.

Sacrificing values for success is detrimental - Lying, cheating, etc for success is caught. eg. plagiarism.

Conflict of interest and crisis of conscience can be solved with values - eg. a civil servant



is told he will be promoted if he patronises a criminal, but if he gives in he will spread terror and nuisance in society that will ultimately impair his career.

\* Blind chase of success may damage ecology due to sacrifice of ecological values eg. Kedarnath floods of 2013.

\* Losing values exposes one to vulnerabilities that may endanger success.

loses respect among colleagues moral dissonance penalties of caught overtake  
However values do not facilitate it.  
success rather

\* A value leader person is respected in society eg. Dr Kalam and attains what Aristotle calls Eudaimonia (happiness).

Thus one must try to inculcate values of compassion, fortitude, dedication and trustworthiness. Success will surely follow as 2nd ARC says, "Ethics is important for civil servant as blood for body".



3. (b) Having knowledge of an unethical act and allowing it to continue can spread a contagion that can affect multiple beings in society. Bertrand Russell

(150 words) 10

अनैतिक कार्य का ज्ञान होने और इसके बावजूद उसे जारी रहने देने से एक प्रकार का संक्रमण फैल सकता है जो समाज में अनेक व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित कर सकता है। बर्ट्रेण्ड रसेल

"~~Abso~~ Hell is tenth seen too late"  
- Hobbes

Often people are aware of uneth-  
ical activities but choose to stay  
silent that can prove very detrimental  
to public welfare.

Knowledge, Yet Ignoring

Prevents immediate action to undo  
the wrong that could save lives eg.  
Minamata disaster aggravated due to  
neglect.

Under accountability that could have  
brought Justice eg. improving there was  
no murderer in Jessica Lal case.

Strengthens unethical activities creating  
collusion and network which goes  
unnoticed. eg. Thakur scholarship scam  
caused loss to student's ~~economic~~ academic activity.

Causes pilferage from public exchequer  
that can harm the poorest.  
eg. scam in fodder in Bihar.

marginalised the poor peasants further.

- Indirect involvement in corrupt practice through acquiescence. As Reinstein says corruption is not spread merely by the evil does but by those who choose to stay mum.
- Weakens citizen resolve

- Discourages honest civil servants

As George Orwell says "In secret telling the truth can be a revolutionary act". This



4. (a) When people use a common resource without a coordinated plan the result is often a tragedy of the commons in which the resource is depleted. In this context, discuss the various ethical challenges arising out of utilization of Global Commons. **(150 words) 10**

जब लोग समन्वित योजना के बिना किसी सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधन का उपयोग करते हैं, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रायः ट्रेजेडी ऑफ कॉमन्स घटित होती है जिसमें संसाधन का अवक्षय हो जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधनों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न विभिन्न नैतिक चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

- The world is a family  
Global commons can be understood as resources that expand beyond territorial reach of any one nation and can be appropriated equitably for welfare of all.  
eg. global sea, Antarctica, cyberspace

## Ethical Challenges

Global commons are being overexploited unevenly causing danger to earth.

- Overexploitation - The excessive extraction leads to depletion.  
eg. fish stock in Pacific.

- New Colonialism - Countries as China through Polar Silk Route are trying to enslave indigenous communities.

- North South Divide - countries as Syria etc can extract PMN from seas but Philippines, etc cannot.

- Absence of Liability Mechanisms - If damage is caused who will pay for it? eg. oil spill by Russia in Arctic



- Weak International Governance -  
 Agencies as WTO or UN have not been  
 able to bring consensus - plan  
 No Institutions for Accountability - <sup>perpetuate distribution.</sup>

If cyber attacks destroy critical  
 infrastructure who will hold perpetrators  
 responsible?

- Biodiversity Conservation - The human  
 exploitation endangers the wild  
 life and even ecosystems eg.

- Ecological Balance - The fragile  
 balance is destroyed eg. global warming

- Cooperation - There is lack of collaboration  
 in dealing with issues eg. no concerted  
 effort against air pollution

Way forward → International deliberations and rules.

- Technological cooperation.
- Environmental principles as  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CBDR} \\ \text{polluter pay} \end{array} \right.$
- Transparency in use.

Global commons constitute collective  
 responsibility and must be managed  
 with caution to ensure they  
 are managed as Atharva Veda says  
 let our interactions with Mother Earth be harmonious



4. (b) While a code of conduct merely establishes minimal standards of conduct, a better strategy to promote ethical work culture is through internalization of values. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जबकि आचार संहिता केवल आचरण के न्यूनतम मानकों को स्थापित करती है, नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मूल्यों का आंतरीकरण बेहतर रणनीति है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Code of Conduct can be understood as a document that lists the expected behaviour from the members.  
eg. Civil Services Code of Conduct.

Establishes Minimal standards of conduct

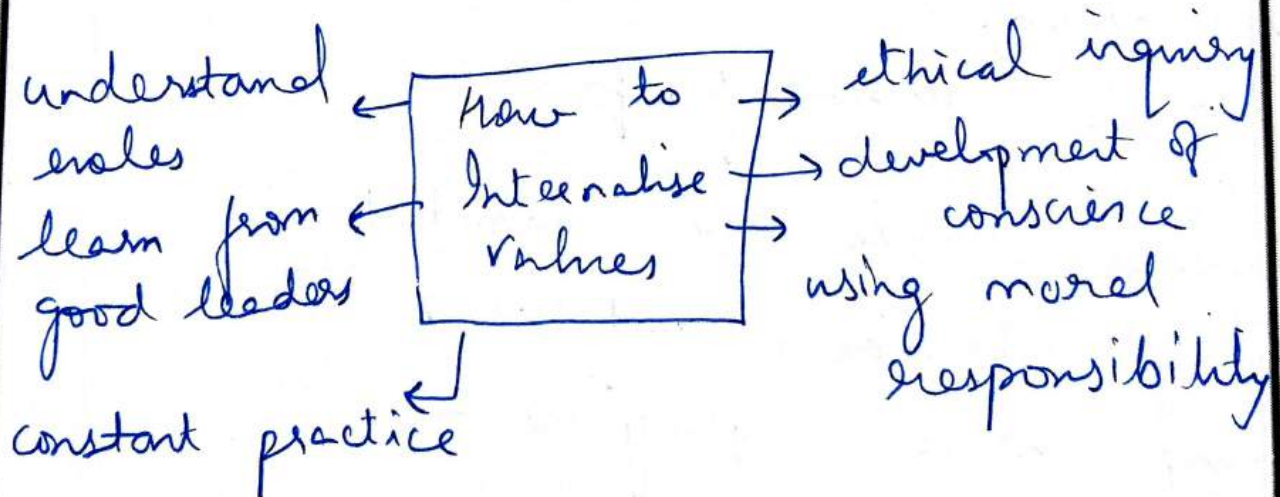
- prescribes Dos and Don'ts. eg. Don't steal.
- helps in decision making.
- ensures compliance and performance evaluation.
- prevents misuse of power

However there are limitations:

- may become outdated.
- may have grey areas
- needs constant supervision
- only quantitative not qualitative.

Thus a better strategy is through internalisation of values:

- gives sense of belongingness - to the values that are continuously practised.
- Makes being ethical a habit - where as Kant says virtue comes inherently.
- Helps reduce sacrifices - as doing unethical for pecuniary gains is never an option. eg. bribe to sanction project
- Creates resolution of ethical dilemmas - when it is not clear what is greater good or lesser harm. eg. recenting relative.
- Provides guidance in absence of laws - when things are not clear. eg. covid - pandemic.



Thus work culture must be strengthened through inculcating values of devotion, integrity, punctuality, empathy to enable a virtuous, effective work culture.



5. (a) A state that does not have the political will and the discipline to enforce probity in governance, can not get rid of the menace of prolonged corruption. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वह राज्य जिसमें शासन में ईमानदारी को प्रवर्तित करने की राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति और अनुशासन नहीं है, वह दीर्घकाल से व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकता है।  
विदे बना कीजिए।

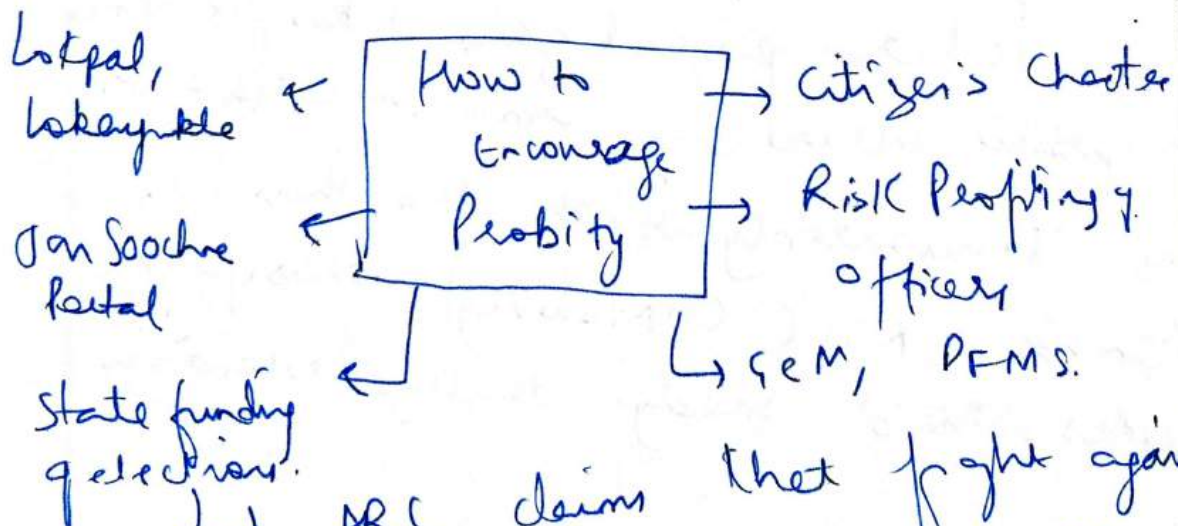
Corruption is the worst disease today  
and there is a cure transparency  
- Bono.

Probity implies absolute honesty,  
uprightness and integrity. It is the  
heart of fight against corruption.

Why No End to Corruption without  
Probity?

- Misuse of Discretion due to flimsy values where personal gains takes precedence over public interest e.g. Common wealth scam.
- Poor Transparency where less than 1% citizen use RTI (CHRIS survey) means opaque processes shroud shady dealings & corrupting them.
- Weak accountability institution as CBI called 'caged parrot' means no swift action on wrongdeeds.

- Political funding through illicit means or ADR (75-1. fundings where unaccounted means divergence of money for government schemes, corporate-politician nexus)
- Lack of will to engage citizens in Social Audit, grievance redressal means no feedback to strengthen anti corruption fight.
- Low technology penetration of. no e-office in PMO means fund utilisation may be misdirected.



And ARC claims that fight against corruption is the mother of all wars. Probity must be inculcated at all levels to enable corruption is eradicated to usher a citizen centric and value based governance.



5. (b) India cannot march successfully in to the 21st century with the administrative system having a colonial mindset. Discuss in context of the bureaucratic work culture in India. (150 words) 10

भारत औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता वाले प्रशासनिक तंत्र के साथ 21वीं शताब्दी में सफलतापूर्वक प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। भारत में नौकरशाही कार्य संस्कृति के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

"Work culture is the magic  
start up ingredient" - Colin Angle

India stands at the cusp of a  
new discovery as 75 years of Indep  
endence fructify. The India of 21st  
century needs a modern administrative  
work culture, not colonial one. Work  
culture is the process & principle that define organisation.  
Problems with Current Work Culture

- 7 Misuse of Discretion to serve personal  
interest but delay public interest.
- 7 Excessive focus on processes leading to  
red tapism and delays.
- 7 Strict hierarchy that derecognises  
merit and awards nepotism.
- 7 Lack of role clarity.
- 7 Inaccessibility of government officers  
and lack of empathy to poor.
- 7 Feeling of powerlessness against



- conscript mammoth system.
- Asymmetry of power and overcentralisation.
  - Shreds of opacity and weakening of methods of accountability.
  - Unwanted political patronage.

### Changes Necessary for Work Culture

- Internalise public service as a value.
- Openness to public < mygov.in
- Empathy to people < Citizen Charter
- Twitter Seva
- Focus on outcomes not just output.
- Balance means and ends i.e., process and productivity.
- Proliferation of technology eg. - GeM
- Strengthen accountability eg. - JAM
- Committee on CBI reforms.
- Decentralise power and public participation eg. social audit in Meghalaya.

Thus a 21st century India of progress and prosperity needs a vibrant work culture in bureaucracy with the nation as 2nd ARC says  
Seva Paramo Dharma (Service is religion).



6. Which corporate leader has inspired you the most and what moral lessons have you learnt from their life? (150 words) 10

किस कॉर्पोरेट नेतृत्वकर्ता ने आपको सबसे अधिक प्रेरित किया है और आपने उनके जीवन से कौन-से नैतिक पाठ सीखे हैं?

"Ethics Pays"  
- John Shadon Corporate Governance

Corporate leaders are entrepreneurs who head private businesses. The ethical ones inspire leadership and serve as role model.

The corporate leader who has inspired me the most is Ms. Indira Nooyi, ex-CEO of Pepsico. She taught me the following moral lessons:

- Persistence to stay devoted to work and work hard to increase efficiency.
- Flexibility in adapting to new environment in US and challenges.
- Dynamism with constant learning to 'grow' intellectually and emotionally.
- Feministic resolve to get over male prejudices and dedicate to work.

- 7 Environmental sensitivity in responding to excess water use by PepsiCo, human health concern.
- 7 Innovation in bringing new product design eg. healthy Diet drinks to respond to new demands.
- 7 Work life balance in using emotional Intelligence to be kind to family yet committed to work.
- 7 Global consciousness in dealing with diverse countries as market understanding their unique needs.
- 7 Leadership in leading a huge organisation with professional meticulousness and discipline.

Thus Ms. Indira Nooyi continues to be a source of inspiration, who encourages one to be diligent, inquisitive, malleable and a strong leader of integrity.



7. Increasing participation of people in governance and easy access to information is what transforms governance to good governance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

शासन में लोगों की बढ़ती भागीदारी और सूचनाओं तक सरल पहुँच ही शासन को सुशासन में परिवर्तित करते हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

'Sunlight is the best disinfectant'  
- William O'Dougherty

Governance as World Bank defines it!  
The manner in which power is exercised  
in managing social and economic resources  
for development. Good governance as  
ARC defines is participative, accountable,  
consensus oriented and transparent.

### Increasing Participation

As Gandhiji says  
a government derives its prestige from  
the apparent voluntary participation  
of the governed.

Improves policy planning eg. transge  
nders helped removed begging criminal-  
isation in Transgenders' Bill.

Enhances acceptance of policy and  
improved implementation - eg. citizen  
movement to conserve water in Piplantri  
village brought water resolution.

Better monitoring and course correction -  
eg. social audits of Panchayats in Delhi



exposed deficiencies in government, helping it to build upon the system.

- Raises trust in governance and reduces scope for corruption.

Easy access to Information

- Better Policy Design through

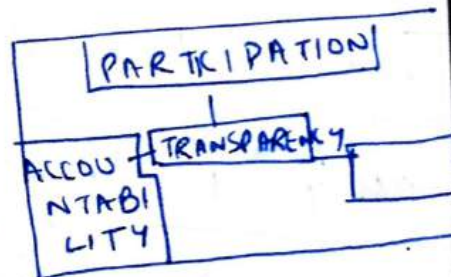
reduced  
redundancies

effective  
resource  
utilisation

intra government  
collaboration

- UK's example of Freedom of Information Act to enhance governance

- Diminishes scope of misuse of power. eg. RTI exposed 2G scam.



- Information as a public good that can be utilised eg. research on covid helped designing apps to implement localised lockdown
- Citizen Empowerment

People know of → Easy accessibility → Human Capital Development  
Welfare scheme

Thus through avenues as 'Citizens' Forum' and 'Jan Doochna Portal' governance must become 'good'.  
As UN says good governance is the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and improving the



8. It is sometimes believed that moral scrupulousness in one's private life automatically guarantees high moral stature in professional life. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(150 words) 10**

कभी-कभी यह माना जाता है कि किसी के निजी जीवन में नैतिक सत्यनिष्ठा, स्वतः ही पेशेवर जीवन में उच्च नैतिक उच्चता की गारंटी देती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? न्यायसंगत तर्कों के माध्यम से अपने दृष्टिकोण का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

"When there is righteousness in the heart, there is peace in the world."  
- Dr. Kalam

Having strong value system in private life can spill over to public life causing a virtuous contagion.

- Family - 1) Values of equality & respect to women in private life prevents rapes.
- 2) Belief in community one man means right in society against caste discrimination.
- Strong distinction between the two spheres cannot be maintained. Ethics is about integrity and consistency.
- eg. If one is kind to one's sibling, one must be kind to beggar on street.
- Gandhiji practised temperance in private life & celibacy to maintain integrity in public life.
- eg. withdraw NCM upon Chameli Chameli violence

→ The sense of guilt in private life may encourage ethics in public life - eg. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's experience of sati at home made him a reformer.

Why Both may be conflicting?

→ Private life may say favours family member in recent but objectivity in public service demands otherwise.

→ Private life of lawyer may say lying is bad but he may have to defend a criminal.

→ Judges may have to recuse from cases since private & public are different.

→ Private enrichment may lead to loss to public & cheque of Gold scam.

Thus private ethics may encourage public ethics yet a thin line between two ought to be maintained.



## SECTION - B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are working as a District Magistrate in an aspirational district where women literacy and sex ratio is one of the lowest in the country. It is brought to your notice that a woman who has been elected as 'Sarpanch' on a seat reserved for women candidates in a panchayat in your district is head 'only on the paper'. All the work related to the panchayat is actually carried out by her husband. Even the flag hoisting ceremony on Independence Day is carried out by her husband. However, her husband happens to be a good administrator as indicated by that panchayat's performance on various developmental parameters as compared to other panchayats in the district. Also, her husband enjoys the support of the local people. Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders and issues involved in this case?

(b) What options are available to you as the District Magistrate in such a scenario? Also, evaluate each option and indicate what option will you choose. (20)

आप एक आकांक्षी जिले में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं जहां महिला साक्षरता और लिंगानुपात देश में सबसे कम में से एक है। आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाई जाती है कि आपके जिले की एक पंचायत में महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित सीट पर 'सरपंच' के रूप में चुनी गई एक महिला केवल 'कागजों पर ही सरपंच' हैं। पंचायत से संबंधित सभी कार्य वास्तव में उनके पति द्वारा संपन्न किए जाते हैं। यहां तक कि स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर ध्वजारोहण समारोह की अध्यक्षता भी उनके पति द्वारा की जाती है। हालांकि, जिले की अन्य पंचायतों की तुलना में विभिन्न विकास मापदंडों पर पंचायत के प्रदर्शन से मिलने वाले संकेतों से पता चलता है उनके पति, एक अच्छे प्रशासक हैं। साथ ही, उनके पति को स्थानीय लोगों का समर्थन भी प्राप्त है। उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित हितधारकों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए?

(b) ऐसे परिदृश्य में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? साथ ही, प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और इंगित कीजिए कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे।

Human rights are women rights  
- Hillary Clinton

The case presents the pervasiveness of proxy leadership in panchayats of India where husbands have sabotaged the role for women leaders leading to dilution of 73rd Amendment & Article 40.



(a) Stakeholders and Issues

→ Women Leaders - a) who ought to develop leadership to be an independent administration.

b) whose right to political representation is being hindered meaningfully due to interference by husband thus reinforcing patriarchy.

c) whose less-than-required performance is obstructing full realisation of spirit of affirmative action for women.

→ Husband - a) who is denying his wife opportunity to learn and lead.

b) who is an able governor & and is supported by the people leading to development in village.

c) who is usurping someone else's role.

→ Locals a) who want growth in village through able leaders.

b) who silently allow women to be overshadowed by men & later due to own chauvinistic mentality.

c) who elected ~~for~~ irregularly by confusing are they voting for leader or not



7 District Magistrate - whose responsibility is to act as friend, philosopher, guide to the PRIs helping in their empowerment who ought to enable time implementation of 73rd CAA.

7 Government - that seeks to balance rural development with women empowerment and <sup>reduce</sup> gender differentials.

(b)

### Options Available

7 Continue the system

#### Pros

- The stable development will continue as husband and wife
- less resistance by locals

#### Cons

- women are denied development
- pose predated and dereliction of duty
- violates spirit of 73rd CAA

7 Drastically Reduce Role of Man by either restricting him or seeking re-election.

Pros

1. change reins of administrator to rightful leader
2. enable women's progress

Cons

1. sudden may not justify
2. resentment by men
3. Lack of support from society
4. endorger development of action

My Preferred course of

- Train the women through Leadership Development Modules of MWCD and MoPR.

- enable her to be assertive

through - quorum for women in gram sabha

- video recording meetings

- performance evaluation

- ask locals if man does her functions and tell him not to

Sensitise locals and man towards

gender sensitivity eg. selfie with daughter, B3P

- through examples of women who have done well as sarpanch

- evoking the image of Rani

Thandi or Durga as Shakti.

- enable men to develop women not control them.



- Ensuring development through:
- better support to women sarpanch
  - personal monitoring of activities and hand holding. & gram swaraaj
  - encouraging the PRI staff to act as a team through constant learning in their works with woman as head.
  - helping SHG etc to form to empower women economically
    - \ health
    - \ confidence
- eg. Kudumbashree, NRLM

### Pros

1. enable women to grow
2. set example for future
3. realise 73rd CAA

### Cons

1. resistance by locals who are used to man
2. lack of capacity in woman
3. domestic discords
4. development can be hindered

Thus I would whole heartedly try to let the women take the reins of the administration, yet sustaining balanced growth in presence of Na



10. The issues confronting humanity are multifaceted - from political conflicts and human rights abuses to pandemics and climate change. They are not contained within national borders, nor do they fit into the silos of separate government agencies or academic specialties. What is required is greater international cooperation, mutual respect, abiding by international laws and participative global decision-making. However, over the last decade, it has been observed that international relations have overshadowed these basic tenets of global governance and now we are at the verge of serious global catastrophic risks. When it comes to the structures of global governance, business as usual, is no longer an option. Not only an improvement in our understanding of risks is required but also taking responsibility to lead collective action for a coordinated global response.

(a) What do you think are the factors hindering collective actions?

(b) Provide a case for the moral obligation of the international community to come together and find solutions to the problems we face.

(c) What should be the principles guiding such international cooperation?

(20)

मानवता के सामने राजनीतिक संघर्षों और मानव अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग से लेकर महामारी और जलवायु परिवर्तन तक के बहुआयामी मुद्दे हैं। वे राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं तक सीमित नहीं हैं। न ही वे अलग-अलग सरकारी एजेंसियों या अकादमिक विशिष्टताओं के पृथक-पृथक निकायों में समायोजित होते हैं। इन्हें संबोधित करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, परस्पर सम्मान, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानूनों का पालन करने और मिलजुल कर वैश्विक निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। हालांकि, पिछले एक दशक में, यह देखा गया है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों ने वैश्विक शासन के इन मूलभूत सिद्धांतों को नेपथ्य में धकेल दिया है और अब हम गंभीर वैश्विक विनाशकारी जोखिमों की अंतिम सीमाओं पर पहुंच गए हैं। जब वैश्विक शासन की संरचनाओं की बात आती है, तो हमेशा की तरह व्यापार करते रहना, अब कोई विकल्प नहीं है। न केवल जोखिमों के विषय में हमारी समझ में सुधार किए जाने, अपितु समन्वित वैश्विक अनुक्रिया के लिए सामूहिक कार्रवाई का नेतृत्व करने की जिम्मेदारी लिए जाने की भी आवश्यकता है।

(a) आपके विचार से सामूहिक कार्यों में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं?

(b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए एकजुट होने और हमारे द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान निकालने हेतु नैतिक दायित्व का औचित्य सिद्ध करने हेतु प्रकरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए?

(c) इस प्रकार के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग हेतु दिशा-निर्देशक सिद्धांत क्या होने चाहिए?

"Love for mankind transcends geographical frontiers" - Swami Vivekananda

The world today is at the precipice of crisis from economic



recession to climate change catastrophe to cases of cybersecurity and global terrorism. It needs collective action in the spirit of San Francisco Agreement and UN Charter.

(a) Factors Hindering Collective Action

7 Lack of Capacity of Global South to effectively deal with challenges due to low human capital eg. Fiji has little control on climate emissions.

7 Feeble Global Institutions - that cannot build consensus on important issues eg. UNFCCC cannot bring mandatory obligations under Paris Agreement.

7 Local Politics of nationalism eg. "Buy American" Differences in Effects and Requirements -

Heterogeneity of international community obstructs common plan. eg. India needs to secure agriculture from climate change but Marshall Islands needs expertise in tourism.

7 Strain by Developed World to tackle the challenges through differentiated



responsibility eg. green Climate Fund is underfunded

→ Suspicion and geopolitical Hostility  
between countries eg. US-China, US-

Russia deter collective response  
Financial Miserliness by developed countries

(b) Moral Obligation to Face Challenges  
Together

→ Interconnectedness of Earth - as Hegel  
says we live in Organic whole where  
activity of one affects another.

→ Responsibility for Past Actions - Those  
who exploited colonies or polluted  
environment must compensate.

→ Cause of Humanity - As Martin Luther Jr  
says injustice anywhere is injustice every  
where, we need global solidarity.

→ Scourge of War and Epidemics. Due  
to unilateralism, insecurities may increase  
conflicts affecting whole humanity  
eg. Instability in Latin America spills  
to US.

→ Stronger Together - with concerted  
actions we can bring better  
outcomes eg. Montreal Protocol.



→ Obligations of the rich to help the poor as this will enable them to stay secure and even earn good reputation. eg. US aid to Colombia

### (c) Principles Guiding Cooperation

- Principle of Stateness - Those with greater economic, military, technological heft can help others. eg. US selling vaccines cheap
- Principle of Reciprocity - Give and take to solve problems eg. Budapest Convention on exchange of information on cybercrimes
- Principle of Identity - Where each country contributes to a solution in ingenious way while contributing to whole. eg. Nepal in Himalayan preservation, Australia in coral reef restoration.
- Principle of Accountability - where regular stock taking can hold members answerable for actions eg. Tavana dialogue on C

- Principle of Historicity - where past actions are undone through present atonement. eg. Loss and Damage of UNFCCC.
- Principle of Humanity - where serving others is a means to uplift people from need and scarcity. eg. food aid in Somalia.
- Principle of Collaboration - The more we exchange views, the better our outcomes will be.

The world needs to come together to deal with common challenges to salvage the present and future generations as Vedanta says there is Oneness of Infinite Soul.



11. You are posted as Superintendent of Police in a district. A case has come up in which more than 30 girls were allegedly raped and sexually exploited at the city shelter home run by an NGO. The scandal came to light when media flagged complaints of sexual abuse of inmates of the city shelter home. A nexus of police, politicians, administration and criminals have been allegedly responsible for the racket going on for the last few years. In light of this, a lot of protests have erupted across the city. While, on one hand, media glare has meant that people are demanding swift action, you have been asked to go slow in investigating the case by top officers in your department. Elections in the state are due in a few months, so it has become a politically sensitive issue. You are also under immense political pressure from the ruling party to not take strict action and make compromises to cover up the case.

Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the issues involved in the case.

(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त हैं। एक मामला सामने आया है जिसमें एक गैर सरकारी संगठन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे नगर आश्रय गृह (सिटी शेल्टर होम) में 30 से अधिक लड़कियों के साथ कथित रूप से बलात्कार और यौन शोषण किया गया। यह मामला तब सामने आया जब मीडिया ने शहर के आश्रय गृह में अंतेवासियों के यौन शोषण की शिकायतों को उजागर किया। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से चल रहे इस रैकेट के लिए कथित तौर पर पुलिस, राजनेताओं, प्रशासन और अपराधियों की सांठगांठ जिम्मेदार है। इसकी जानकारी मिलने पर संपूर्ण शहर में अनेक विरोध प्रदर्शन हुए हैं।

हालांकि, एक ओर मीडिया के द्वारा इस बात को अधिक से अधिक उछाले जाने का अर्थ यह है कि लोग इस मामले में तत्परतापूर्वक कार्यवाही करने की मांग कर रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर, आपके विभाग में उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा आपसे इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल में धीमी गति बनाए रखने के लिए कहा गया है। कुछ ही महीनों में राज्य में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, इसलिए यह राजनीतिक रूप से संवेदनशील मामला बन गया है। आप पर भी सत्ताधारी दल की ओर से कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं करने और मामले को दबा देने के लिए समझौता करवाने का दबाव है।

इन परिस्थितियों में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इन विकल्पों में से किसका चुनाव करेंगे? इस विषय में अपनी ओर से लिए जाने वाले निर्णय का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

"The hottest place in hell are reserved for those who in times of moral crisis preserve their neutrality" - Inferno



The case presents the egregious violation of human dignity of girls through mass rapes and an unholy nexus that sustain this atrocity. The need of the hour is to secure Justice and resist any undue influence.

Stakeholders

- SP
- Victim girls
- police
- media
- politicians
- nexus of criminals

Values Needed - Empathy, Resolve, Integrity, courage of conviction, Daringness, Accountability

g) Issues Involved in Case

➤ Violation of Rule of Law as rape is prohibited (IPC)

➤ Dignity of women and innocence of childhood denied against Beijing Declaration

➤ Question of ethics of NGO that seeks to serve but engages in sordid practices.



- Duty of SP to ensure :
  - girls are rehabilitated
  - perpetrators are brought to justice
  - the unscrupulous nexus is broken
- Politics without principles is a gandhian sin that stands exposed with the nexus
- Obstruction of Justice as Rawls says denies human dignity, which the senior officers are trying to do.
- Media anger over the issue that rightfully threw light upon the evil. Yet Gandhiji says uncontrolled pen severs but to destroy, thus media trial cannot substitute court of law.
- Elections that permit voters to hold corrupt people accountable but as Vohra committee says politician-criminal nexus stays exposed that can endanger the holy process.
- Public anger to secure Justice

(b) Options available

Give in to political pressure & not take

- | <u>Pros</u>                                 | <u>Cons</u>           |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1) no victimisation of SP                   | 1) media glare sweeps |
| 2) smooth election                          | 2) raises question    |
| 3) status quo beneficial for those in power | 3) rights violated    |
| Give in to media                            | 4) duty derelicted    |
|   | 5) future atrocities  |
|   | 6) pressure           |

- | <u>Pros</u>   | <u>Cons</u>                          |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1) swift trial of the perpetrator e.g. fake encounter | 1) lack of cooperation from officers |
| 2) break nexus  | 2) strict victimisation of SP        |
| 3) secure girls, set example                          | 3) no recourse to courts             |

Maintain poised, balanced yet  
tenthsful action.

- 1) Provide shelter to girls e.g. Ujjawala, etc. to
  - medical
  - legal
  - psychological and
  - economic
- 2) Find out the NGO members and arrest the accused.
- 3) Order an inquiry if necessary ask for CBI support.
  - Use modern forensics
  - swift police investigation



- Maintain transparency in action through briefings to media to gain confidence.
- 4) Try to secure support of righteous superiors who may help in inquiry, raise matter of undue political influence with upright Ministers to maintain purity of investigation.
  - 5) Protection to victims and witnesses along with police investigating the case.
  - 6) Swift filing of charges and request to DM to help in the process of rehabilitation and political balance.
  - 7) Assure public of action but warn them against over enthusiastic protests. Ask media to maintain balanced restraint.
  - 8) Submit proofs to courts and assist diligently in proceedings of court to enable speedy trial to break nexus.

The SP must take one from IPS Shivadeep Landa who fought similar situation in Patna. It is necessary to secure Justice and find a meaningful closure for the



12. Being the senior-most IAS officer, you are in line to be promoted as Chief Secretary after the incumbent retires in the next two months. Currently, you are heading the Public Works Department (PWD) and a road construction project worth crores has been opened for tender. A company X belonging to the son-in-law of the incumbent Chief Minister has also applied for the same. The director in charge of the screening process, a young IAS officer, has reported that company Y and the state PSU have submitted the best bids. Both you and the director are facing political pressure to favour the company X. The young IAS officer may be demoralised if you give in to the pressure. But if you don't give in then he may be transferred and your chances of promotion may also suffer. In light of the situation, answer the following:

(a) Discuss the ethical issues faced by you in the given case.

(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

वरिष्ठतम आईएएस अधिकारी होने के नाते, आप अगले 2 महीनों में पदासीन मुख्य सचिव के सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदोन्नत होने वाले हैं। वर्तमान में, आप लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) के प्रमुख हैं और करोड़ों की लागत वाली सड़क निर्माण परियोजना के लिए निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई हैं। वर्तमान मुख्यमंत्री के दामाद से संबंधित एक कंपनी X ने इसके लिए आवेदन किया है। स्क्रीनिंग प्रक्रिया के प्रभारी निदेशक, एक युवा आईएएस अधिकारी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि कंपनी Y और राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उपक्रम (PSU) ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ बोलियां प्रस्तुत की हैं। आप और निदेशक दोनों को ही कंपनी X का पक्ष लेने के लिए राजनीतिक दबाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यदि आप इस दबाव के सामने हार मान लेते हैं तो युवा आईएएस अधिकारी का मनोबल गिर सकता है। लेकिन यदि आप उनके दबाव के सामने हार नहीं मानते हैं तो उस युवा अधिकारी का स्थानांतरण किया जा सकता है और इसके कारण आपकी पदोन्नति भी प्रभावित हो सकती है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में आपको किन मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसकी विवेचना कीजिए?

(b) आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इनमें से कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे? उपयुक्त तर्कों से अपने निर्णय का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The case presents a situation where appointment is being sacrificed due to undue political pressure.



Stakeholders -  
 senior IAS officer  
 young IAS officer  
 Company (x)

Values Involved - Politician  
 Integrity, Objectivity, Courage of Conviction,  
 Transparency, Team Work, Efficiency

- a) Ethical Issues →
1. Promoting a Deserving candidate which will lead to
    - efficiency in work of PWD
    - transparency in appointments
    - good example for others
  2. Political pressure to do illegal task that can endanger:
    - careers of both IAS officers
    - victimisation
  3. Need for swift action hence decisiveness is need of hour.
  4. Misuse of power by politicians to secure private interest at cost of

integrity of process is lost of public  
trust and sabotage of democratic process.

## b) Option available

Give in to pressure of politician  
& appoint the company X

Pros

- smooth promotion for both
- benefit with political relation

Cons

- bad past precedes
- demotivate right companies
- endangers good performance intercorruption.

Refuse to give in

Pros

- transparency upheld
- meritorious company may get selected
- lesser chance of misuse of funds

Cons

- strict victimisation by politician
- transfers & no promotion



Action Taken I would represent to the Chief Minister and inform him that another company is better suited and will be in public interest to allow it. I would inform him that there can be future enquiries against him if this undue selection is exposed. I must keep my personal interests of promotion aside in favour of public welfare that can come only if company Y is selected. I will try to raise issue with media if it is not addressed so that public scrutiny may increase.

I will encourage junior IAS officer to stay committed to his values and not come in. My support will help him.

Thus I would sacrifice personal interest in hope of upholding public values.

I would also try to show that other companies may perform the week better increasing public welfare & his chances of getting re-elected. I may advise him that his son-in-law's company may try to improve its service delivery to stay relevant.

I will also try to thus maintain my integrity and stay honest. As Mark Twain says, "If you tell the truth you don't have to remember anything".



13. As the head of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), you are tasked to complete the construction of a power plant. The project needs to be completed expeditiously to fulfil the promise made by the government to ensure access to power for all. The selected site is in a remote area and is ideal for plant construction. However, the project would require relocation of the people living in the vicinity. Initially, the local community objected to disruption in their lives but were convinced later about the economic benefits that would accrue to the region through this plant. The project had started gathering pace, but recently a local NGO working for environment protection got involved with the local community regarding the issue. And now the local community has started protesting against any developmental activity in the region.

As the officer-in-charge for the speedy execution of the project, answer the following:

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(b) What course of action will you take and why?

(20)

विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (SPV) के प्रमुख के रूप में, आपको एक विद्युत संयंत्र का निर्माण पूरा करने का काम सौंपा जाता है। सभी के लिए विद्युत की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए वादे को पूरा करने लिए परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। चयनित स्थल एक दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में है और संयंत्र निर्माण के लिए आदर्श है। हालांकि, इस परियोजना के लिए निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता होगी। प्रारंभ में, स्थानीय समुदाय ने इससे उनके जीवन में पड़ने वाले व्यवधान पर आपत्ति जतई, लेकिन बाद में उन्हें इस संयंत्र के माध्यम से क्षेत्र को होने वाले आर्थिक लाभों के विषय में आश्वस्त किया गया। इस परियोजना ने गति प्राप्त करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया था, लेकिन हाल ही में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए काम करने वाले एक स्थानीय गैर सरकारी संगठन ने इस मुद्दे के विषय में स्थानीय समुदाय के साथ सहभागिता करके कार्य करना आरंभ कर दिया। और अब स्थानीय समुदाय ने क्षेत्र में किसी भी विकासात्मक गतिविधि का विरोध करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

परियोजना के त्वरित निष्पादन हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी के रूप में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों?

The case presents a conflict between speedy economic development versus right of rehabilitation and sharing of fruits of development with the community.

Stakeholders - head of SDV - government  
- locals  
- NGO

Values Needed - compassion, objectivity,  
Reliability, Dedication to work, Power of persuasion,  
Persistence, Openness

a) Issues Involved in the Case

→ Timely completion of power plant to:  
 • ensure professional deadlines are met  
 • ensure good working energy  
 security (SDG - 7)  
 • political pressure as well as  
 obligation to fulfil promise of power for  
 all.

→ Need to rehabilitate locals sustainably  
 as highlighted in right to life (Article 21)  
 • proper consultation and commu-  
 nity involvement  
 • inclusive rehabilitation that causes  
 minimum disruption.

→ Role of NGO as it might have  
 exposed licensee in the process



or could be tool of unscrupulous elements who mean to deliberately hinder the process.

→ Environmental management and conservation:

## (b) Action to be Taken

I would consult the people as to what grievances have arisen that they have begun their protest.

If the grievance is genuine I would try to address them holistically and as expeditiously as possible.

If the NGO is engaging in wrong activities I would inform law enforcement agencies.

I would ensure that citizens also participate in planning for rehabilitation so their confidence is won.

I would also try to take help of DM to ensure social services are available to people.

Special training for locals so they can be meaningful assets to company.

after the power plant is formed. CSR can be used.

If there are unwanted environmental repercussions by the plant (they would be addressed as sustainable development is sine qua non).

Bernadine Commission).

At the same time I would be speedy and delegate the work to a committee within my SDV, so that my focus on power-plant construction is not deviated.

I would choose this course of action since it is important to.



- meet local demands to get their support and adhere to principles of humanity.
  - reduce ecological externalities
  - minimise undue disruption to project.
  - meet expectation of state government through effective project implementation.
  - discourage wholly NGOs from causing nuisance & encourage genuine ones to point concerns.
- Thus I would balance the project construction with local rehabilitation in spirit of sustainable economic growth.

14. Genetic editing has several applications with its potential to edit the genomes of both somatic and germ cells. This allows for the ability to not only cure genetic diseases but to edit the characteristics of future offspring. The last few years have seen the development of several efficient, more precise genetic engineering techniques. However, with growing sophistication, various issues of bioethics have also have come to the forefront.

(a) Discuss the ethical considerations associated with genome editing.

(b) In the light of these ethical issues, provide an ethical framework on how this technology can be used for the betterment of humanity. (2C)

जेनेटिक एडिटिंग में कार्यात्मक-कोशिकाओं और जनन-कोशिकाओं दोनों के जीनोम को संपादित करने की क्षमता से युक्त कई अनुप्रयोग हैं। इससे न केवल आनुवंशिक रोगों का उपचार करने बल्कि भावी संतानों के लक्षणों को भी संपादित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त होती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कई कुशल, अधिक सटीक जेनेटिक इंजीनियरिंग तकनीकों का विकास होते देखा गया है।

(a) जीनोम एडिटिंग से संबंधित नैतिक चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

(b) इन नैतिक मुद्दों के आलोक में, मानवता के कल्याण के लिए इस प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग की जाने की कार्यप्रणाली का नैतिक ढांचा प्रदान कीजिए।

"Science without morality is a sin" - Gandhi

genome editing is the use of biotechnology to add, alter, repair genetic code of hereditary characteristics. eg. CRISPR, TALENS It was rewarded Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2020 as it can cure diseases as thalassemia, cancer etc.

2) ethical considerations

→ bio hacking where the network



processes are replicated.

- 7 Gene line Therapies that can pass undesirable traits down generations.
- 7 Issue of consent of editing from on embryos, religious taboos as interfering with God's gifts.
- 7 Eugenics to treat desirable features as intelligence & exterminate bad traits e.g. Nazi Holocaust.
- 7 Offsets where wrong changes can endanger life e.g. He in China
- 7 Lack of information on issue that makes experimentation risky.
- 7 Poor regulations as governments seems to be lagging.
- 7 Rich poor Divide where the wealthy can cure diseases using these techniques but the poor are deprived.

- 7 Cooperation of patents where commercialisation of natural processes renders such treatments too expensive and restricts their adoption.  
eg. BARCA genes
- 7 Privacy violation and intrusion into bodily integrity.
- 7 Absence of oversight on these activities.
- 7 Proliferation of startups that are enthusiastic but poorly regulated.
- 7 Biodiversity may be endangered  
eg. GM crops, gene drives.
- 7 Black biotechnology where terrorists use it to proliferate bioweapons.



(b) Ethical Framework

- It should not be used in human germ line cells as these traits are transferred.
- No storing of embryos once primitive streak appears.
- No human-animal cell transfer.
- Transparency in research.
- International collaboration to help coordinated response and bridge divide between developed and developing countries.
- Artificial Reproductive Technology Bill
  - sale of embryos for prostitution, etc.
  - unauthorised operation of clinics without consent of government
  - provides for State Authorities to monitor the process.

- Consent clause in use of gene editing.
- Privacy measures to protect confidentiality as provided in DNA Bill in India.
- Strict penalties to the unscrupulous scientists.
- Foster research to clarify the process & science of Indian genome project.
- Strong institutions of DBT, BIRAC, ICMR to uphold medical ethics.
- Subsidies for those who may need them e.g. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi under National Policy of Rare Diseases.
- Training of biotechnicians under National Biopharma Mission.
- Genetic editing can be a blessing for humanity provided it is used ethically to enable inclusive and moral use.